EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 12.

Speech of Bayon Von Beust-English Opizion of Jeff. Davis-Napoleon at Troyes.

By the Errival of the steamship City of Antwerp, at New York, we have European dates to August, 12.

GREAT BRITAIN. The English Conservative Organ on Jeff. Davis.

The London Morning Hera'd of Aug. 12 says:-The strival of Mr. Davis at Liverpool has maturally excited a good deal of interest and attention. Nor is there any reason to wonder at the warm reception be has met with; though there is much cause to rejoice at the quiet and unostentatious charac er which the demonstrations of respect and sympathy have assumed. Indeed, wherever he may show himself among Englishmen, Mr. Davis is sure to be welcomed with every mark of esteem and admiration, Toe heroes of an unfortunate cause are always heroes of an unfortunate cause are always popular with us, especially when they have struggled and suffered on behalf of a people stroggling for national independence. Kossuth, fresh from a Tursish detention and from the Hungarian rebellion, was greeted with enthusiastic appliance by every class of the community; even Mazz n's name was popular until the recollections of the gallant defense of Rome was effaced by other and less honorable associations. Political exiles always find us predisposed in their favor, whatever their party, and whatever the cause for which they have suffered. But no man could appeal more strongly to English sympathies than Mr. Jederson Davis. In the first place, he represents a kindred people, a nation of English blood and English speech, whose assertion of their independence was based on principles thoroughly congenial to our own, and who e gallantry in the field and fortitude in endurance awakened in the hearts of Euglishmen the strongest feelings of adection and admiration that were ever excited in this country by any foreign people or party. Agan, the Southern cause had a peculiar hold on our sympathies because it was, to begin with, the cause of constitutiona! right and established law against the domination of a mere numerical majority; and because it was the cause of the weak against the strong, of eight millions against twenty. That hold was constantly deepened by the heroic courage and brilliant chivalry of the Southerners, and by the splendid achievements

and admirable qualities of their leaders. Moreover, Mr Davis commands our sympathies on his own account. Little known to us when he first took his place at the head of the Confederate Government, his character as it was displayed under all the trials and responsibilities of that high position under the vicissitudes of war, and in the darkness of the final catastropne-his statesmanship, his administrative skill, his unbending courage, Lis unswerving rectitude, his untailing resolution-won for him individually a regard only second to that felt for his country, and made him appear a worthy representative, in his own person, of the cause for which he labored, and the gallant people who had entrusted their fortunes to his hand. His subsequent sufferings, and the cruel wrongs he has endured with such unbroken spirit and such undaunted fortitude, have attracted towards him a still deeper sympathy and respect; and outside of a small sect of fauatics whose sympathies and wishes are always on the opposite side to those of their countrymen, is no Englishman who would not pay to Jefferson Davis the tribute of reverence due to a

great nature and a great calamity.

It would be unfortunate, and it would be unworthy, were the American people to take offense at the welcome given to the chief of the fallen Confederacy. We may request them to remember that we have nothing to do with their present feuds and merely political squabbleswith the abrogation of Southern State rights and the proscription of Sou bern citizens. To us, South and North are now parts of one American Union, and Mr. Davis is a man honored and esteemed throughout one-half of that Union, as few unsuccessful leaders have ever been honored by those whom they con-ducted to defeat and rain. We welcome not the enemy of the United States, but the chief of the Southern people. We honor not so much the living as the dead; we express our sympathy with no present party strife, no po-sible aspirations for the fature, but with a past that, however glorious, however honorable, however tuli of lofty deed and great achievements, is beyond recall. That we sym-pathized with the South, that we believed its cause to be good, that we desired its triumph and lamented its fall, is known to every citizen of America. What should we gain by affecting to ignore our former sympathies, or to repent our past conduct? Were we to pretend now to condemn what we then adm re i, to believe the South in the wrong because she was conquered, and to abase ourselves at the feet of the conquerors, what should we gain, and what should we deserve, but the hearty contempt and utter loathing of every man, Northerner or Southerner, who took part loyally with the cause he believed to be just, and fought honestly to the last for his State or for the Something of this feeling has been provoked already, owing to the disingenuous manner in which certain organs which, during the war, were notoriously at variance with the public feeling of their countrymen baye since assumed to apologize for the symoathies they did not share, and to taunt the public with a penitence it has never professed. Any coldness indifference in the present reception of the ex-President of the Confederate States would only suggest to the Americans how warmly he would have been welcomed had he triumoned. and induce them to believe that the favor and esteem of Englishmen depends not on the merit, but on the fortune of a state-man or a cause. The Irish Church Question &. Presented

by the Radicals.
The London Times of Aug. 12 says:e speech of Mr. Forster to his constituents at Bradford is worth notice as a plain and vigorous exposition of the real is ue to be decided by the nation in November. Mr. Forster did not, indeed, contine timself to the great subject now before the people, for his address was delivered in accordance with an annual custom. and contained a review of all the chief matters discussed in the past session, and he had more over comething to say on his alliance with Mr. Miail in the cowing contest at Braiford. But it is on the question of the Itah Church that Mr. Forster best deserves attention. \* \* \* Mr. Forster, though trained, as he confesses in another school, is zealous in defense of the English Church. It is, he urges, a great engine of good. It brings home to the prople in every part of the country, to a prople ready and willing to receive them, the lessons and consolations of religion. The alien esta-brishment in Ireland has failed entirely to re commend itself to the Irish nation, and to bind he krelish and Irish Churches together is to bit d the living to the dead. In the same way it s impossible for any one who will candidly consider the facis of the case to deny that the rish Church is a bindrance to Protestaucism. Ireland is the only Catholic country in Europe except Spain, where the ultramoutane party is supreme. The establishment of the Pro-testant Church in Ireland makes conversion to it appear descrition from the weaker side, and thus arrays the sentiment which is especially strong in the Irish people against any disposition to admit Protestant ideas. If we turn to America we find a constant compaint from the priests that the lifehman to

FIRST EDITION | the second or third generation cleases to be a Catholic, and we are driven to the irresistible Catholic, and we are driven to the irresistiole conclusion that the Irish esta dishment, through the antagonism it generates, has hindered rather than assisted Protestan' ism. It is indeed a mockery to those who understand that the essence of Protestantism is the independence of religious belief to believe that it can be propa-gated by an institution which is founded and maintained on the idea of compulsion. The irish establishment is a practical denial of the faith it preaches. It is not supported by the free judgment of the Iri-h nation, but by the abased

power of Great Britain.

We have dwelt upon Mr. Forster's argument upon the Irish establishment because this is the question of the hour, and to it alone, prominence ought to be given. It will be a great mistake in the conduct of the ensuing campaign if the sample assue before the country be obscured by extraneous topics. The victory will be easy if those broad principles which appeal to the intelligence of the people be constantly kept in sight.

GENERAL NEWS. The Osservatore Triestino of the 6th of August

Savs:— The English squadron, under Vice-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, arrived at Pola on the 31st July. The Austrian Vice-Admiral, Baron de Bourguignon, on board a war steamer, went immediately to meet the fleet. The next morn-ing his Lordship, with his staff of officers, paid a visit to the commander of the fortress. In the evening Lord Paget was present at the theatre. and on his arrival the orchestra played the English national anthem. The performance consisted of a comedy in Italian, with pieces of vocal and instrumental music. The theatre was afterwards converted into a ball-room. "Rule Britannia" was played, and dancing was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning.

FRANCE. Death of Commodore Stevens. The N. Y. Hera d's correspondent, writing

from Paris, August 11, says:-It is my painful duty to announce the death of Commodore Edwin Stevens, of the New York Yacht Club. In a previous letter I communi-cated to you the fact that the Commodore had been compelled to relinquish his passage on the St. Laurent in consequence of a serious illness, which he or his friends very little understood. The Commodore remarked to me that he was unable to use his limbs freely in consequence of a severe attack of rheumatism, and that he should be compelled to lay by until he had somewhat recovered, when he proposed to go home. What he thought and what many of his friends supposed was rheumatism proved to be paralysis. Instead of improving he grew worse.

The fatal disease s riking him at the extremities very rapidly approached his vitals, and on Friday night last, after lingering four or five days at death's door, he passed from this to the hereafter quietly and with periect composure and satisfaction. He had all the attention that old and devoted friends could show him. Mr. Henry Stone, of Monroe county, was with him and saw that nothing was wanting to make his latter hours as comfortable as might be.

Mr. Stevens' remains have been laid away in the American Chapel, where they will rest until the departure of the steamer Napoleon III. from Havre, August 29, at which time they will be forwarded to New York for final interment. The Commedore's death has been grea ly felt among his old friends and those who have met him casually in America or at home.

Napoleon's Peace Speech at Troyes.

The London Times of Aug. 13, says:-It may probably be thought the duty of the whole human race on the continent of kurope to express lively satisfaction at the speech which the superor Napoleon has made to the Mayor of Troyes. The Mondeur publishes it, it has been, or will be copied into every newspaper in Europe, it will be discussed at legations, in clubs, in cases, and each man will call his tion" of the great sovereign. France, tranquil and dignified, should condescend to abstain from an onslaught on her neighbors is looked upon by a large class of Frencha en as an act of for bearance which it is the duty of foreigners reverently to appreciate. This teeling in the French people, and the seeming acquiescence of continental Europe in it is of bad augury for the world, since it shows that the sense of right is not strong enough to control the policy of these great milnary powers. It still remains part of the received code of political morals that war is a legiumate policy for a State and that a sovereign may fairly choose between a warlike and a peaceful career according as the one or the other is the more advantacous to his interests or more congenial to the theories which he has established in his own In fact the public opinion seems allow to the Emperor Napoleon a greater lati-tude than he himself claims. So far as we can learn from his own declaration and from his public acts be has no wish to engage in aggres-It is nine years since he went to Italy, and though during this long period a determination to find another enemy has been attributed to him, he has as yet kept the peace in Europe. The European public, however, almost encourage a different policy. By treating a war between France and Prussia as a very likely thing and, indeed, as the result of the proximity of two such full charged thunder-clouds, they do their best to realize their own suspicions and to verify their own predictions. We sil know that such a war would be without any real provocation on the part of Germany and the result only of national jea-leusy in France. Let us, then, rather assume that the intention to make war is not to be attributed to any enlightened prince or to any highminded people. Let us take the speech at Troyes, reproduced officially as it has been in the Monitur, as an authoritative reply to war-like rumors, and then say that it is what we have a right to expect from the responsible ruler of a great nation.

Working of the Press Law.

The Paris Pays, of the 11th of August, publishes a most indignant article against the language of the last number of the Lanterne, which, the writer declares, has "brought the blood to his face from sheer indignation." Le Pays adds:-Yes; the matter is odious! The Emperor, the Empress, religion, public functionaries, the army, the judicial bench—all are drauged to the place of execution! Is this to last longer, and is the empire to remain unmoved and calm in uls into its face? Never in the dancing booths at the Barriers on carcival days have dranken cominos given themselves up to more abusive language of greater outrages. Come! politics are making their descent of "La Courille!" Give way, men of good faith, of position, and of carne-tness, virtuous cuizeus-allow these masqueragers to pass, the travesties of truth and honesty! We had predicted all this, and we now ask it our outspoken fraukness is wrong? And you believe that a reign can go on in this fashion? No: venom is worse than the drop of water; if the latter, by con-stantly falling, bollows the stone, the former undermines thrones. At this moment there are six millions of electors who see the gov ernment of their cho ce made the object of the most mons rous at acks, and who are compelled to stand with their arms folded. Finally, what is the object aimed at? And can our position be considered endurable? How! we give our labor, our fortune, our devote the s, our life there is no abusive language that we do not endure, no bitter graugh s that we have not had to swallow—yet you remain tranq ill you allow yourself to be wilfied and prought into deprenation, you, the empire, you, the Government you, the Napoleons. The Napoleons! But that name alone ought to be an Ægis, a word to hold in awe these pests of journalism, so that all might repose in quietude under its sheller as beneath that of some majestic oak. The writer goes on for some time in the same strain, and hen in a posteriot announces the seizure of the Lanterne at all the newsvenders'.

The France-American Cable. The following correspondence in reference to

LONDON, Aug. 3, 1865—Baron Emile d'Erlanger, Julius Beuter, Esq.—Sear Sirs; With reference to the route projected for the cable between Brest and America, I have recommended it for the following

route projected for the cable between Brest and America. I have recommended it for the following reasons:

By keeping in the five hundred fa'hom line upon Mine Bank and around the southern edge of the Grand Bank, there is no possibility of ice, or o' any other agency that cas be suggested lojuring the cable. The northern edge of the Grand Bank was avoided, because it is uncertain at what depth the icebergs ground. They are said, been good authority, to ground at times in bluety fathoms.

It is not certain at what depth the vessels employed in the seal trade may sometimes choose to or op an anchor for the purpose of keeping their station in the track of ice floes.

These dangers are avoided by the track chosen for the proposed cable, and I am justified by my own experience in saying that the track from the southern edge of the Grand Bank to St. Pierre, and thence to the place of Ianding in America, is entirely free from any danger from ice, and does not cross any anchorage resorted to by the fleet of flating vessels.

The cable upon Mine bank and from the Grand Bank to St. Pierre, and thence to America (upwards of 120 miles), will be laid in water of such easy depth that repairs will be a matter of certainty; and we are justified from the soundings which already exist in affirming that the depth of water along the deep sea portion can be no greater than that in which the present atlantic cables are laid.

I am ic pate from the soundings about to be taken by the Frinch ship of war that a good deal of invorable ground will be found from Milne bank to the trand Bank of Newfoundland.

I am a part of the state of cartainty.

(Signed)

I am, Q ar sirs yours faithfully, (Signed)

I am, Q ar sirs yours faithfully,

SIR WILLIAM THOMPSON'S AND OTHER REPORTS.

(Signed)

SIR WILLIAM THOMPSON'S AND OTHER REPORTS.

LONDON, August 4, 1868.—Gent emen:—At your request we have much pleasure in handing you the present report on the cable recommended by us to be laid from Brest to St. Pierre and from St. Pierre to the coast of the United States.

The deep sea cable adopted is almost exactly similar to that used in 1:65 and 1:60. The great merit of this form is its strength, both absolute and relative to the stains required while laying the cable. The ac usl strength of this bemp and steel cable is 7% tone, while the strain required for submersion need not exceed 14 cwt. Even it its bound be necessary to haul back any perition already laid, the strain need not exceed 1½ tons in the deepest water. The strength is, therefore, amply sufficient to meet allowed in any ordinary engineering construction or operation. We need hardly remind you of the experimental proof which has been given that this form of cable can, even if broken in the deepest was er, be recovered by dreagning; but we take the opportunity of expressing our deliberate coluing what this success was not fortultous, but the experiment might be repeated as often as required with the like result. The power of transmitting messages through long submerine lines is no longer a maker of douby, and the laws affecting their transmission are well understood. We can promise with certainty that through your enlarged core you will be able to send twelve words per minute, and by improved methods of signalling we expect to increase this minimum considerably. The length of your caple, which will be in deep water, will be no greater than that of the existing cables, and it will rest on the same smooth and sate outon. The shallow water section will be a heavy cable protected sgainst rust by a bitumir out compound, as used for the Persian Gui capie. The route avoids all cansiderable anchorages and all danger from ice-bergs, and should any interruption ever occur on this portion, it can be repaired with certainty and rapidity.

In concl

bergs, and should be repaired with certainty and this, portion, it can be repaired with certainty and rapidity.

In conclusion, the strength of your cable is such as to render its submersion a safe operation; the route to be followed is emin-ntly favorable, and a good commercial speed is sure to be obtained. You seen eithe advantage of a direct communicatied, and the risks you run are not greater in any way than those already surmounted,

We are gentieren.

Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM THOMPSON,

FLEMING JENKIN.

C. F. VARLEY.
LATIMER CLARKE,
Messrs, Erlanger and Reuter.

SWITZERLAND.

Queen Victoria's Reception at Lucerne, The Lucerne (August 9) correspondence of

Gaingnani's Messenger says: - Queen Victoria is now settled here, as Countess of Kent, in a beautifully-situated residence called the Villa (Pension) Wallace. It is built on a hill overlooking the town, with the Right on the left, and Mont Pilatus, distinguished by its serrated ridge, noon the right, and the lake and snowy St. Gotbard range of Alps immediately in front. Her Majesty, in coming here, used the same train that conveyed the royal party from Cher-bourg to Paris, and in which there is good sleeping accommodation. The distance from Paris to Balse, on the Swiss frontier, is three hundred and twenty-three English miles, the route, except in the hilly wine districts, having little of a picturesque character to recom-

At Basle her Majesty and the royal party took breaklast, and here the officials of the Eastern Railway resigned their coarge of the train to the officers of the Central Swiss Rathway. ine, the works of which were executed by Mr. Bras-ey, traverses the district of the Jura very beautiful sc nery to Otten, at which point branches diverge to Lucerne and other swiss centres. On quitting Basic the rail way crosses the valley of the Birs over a lattice bridge, a little work of the famous battle-field of St. Jacob, where in 1444 1600 Swiss had the courage to withstand for ten hours a French ten times more numerous, commanded by the Dauphin, atterwards Louis XI. Only ten of the Swiss escaped alive, and the baitle of St. Jacob is still reterred to as the Thermopylae of Swiss history, The vineyards near the field produce red wine called Schweitzer Blut (Swiss blood). The railway continues for several miles along the flat land of the Rhine valley, and then leaving it turns to the right up the valley of the river Ergolz to Liestal, the seat of government of Bale-Campagne. A wide valley opens as the traveller approaches the Olter unction, and in fine weather the first view of the Bernese Alps may be observed. On leaving Olten the railway enters a beautiful valley, bordered by a varied outline of wooded heights, with the snow-capped Alps in front. Passing small stations of Zodugen, Dagmerzellen, Nebikon, Sursee (historically in-teresting as the scene of a battle in 1386, the second of the surprising victories by which Swiss independence was established), Rotnen burg, and Emmenbruch, Lucerne is approached through a charming district, with magnificent views on the left and right of the town.

The station here was handsomely fitted up, and in addition to the authorities a number of English were in attendance to welcome her Majesty.

The Queen and the royal family, with

ladies in waiting, will occupy the villa, and the o her members of the royal suite will be accommodated in a pretty chalet situated in the grounds of the villa Wallace and closely adjoinng the lake. Altogether the spot chosen for her Majesty's residence has charms of scenery of the most sub'in e character, probably not to be equalled in Europe.

It is expected that her Majesty will remain at Lucerne during the next three weeks, or probably until the first week in September. The continuance of the present fine weather will probably have an influence on the royal move

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust to the German Sharp-Shooters.

Baron Von Beust, in his speech to the Rifle meeting at Vienna, Aug. 7, said: -Gentlemen: - In the country to which I be longed I was present at two great German national testivals. Every one was then animated by the noblest enthusiasm; no disagreement was any where heard. It was glorious to hear the narmony of song mingle with the union of feelings and of thoughts. A year had scarcely passed before the civil war broke out in full force. It will be said that the German nation was united but that its princes were not; that its Governments quarrelled and pu-hed their subjects into this sanguinary struggle. What a prodigious error! Cabinet wars are no longer made no longer made at the present day. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Whoever thinks that they are may believe with equal propriety that because storms burst in the sky, they are formed in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and are not due to the evaporations arising from the ground. German people was not united. Everybody wished for a united, powerful, free Germany but how was it to be arrived at? Opinions were divided upon this point in the North and in the South, in a portion of the North and in a pertion of the South. But as unfortunately the point of view of parties is inflexible, and as mediating tendencies are not in the same condi- I esting ones,

the new cable to be laid from Brest to America is of interest:—

SIR WILLIAM ANDERSON'S REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 1865—Baron Emine d'Erlanger.
Juius Beuter, Esq.—Brear Sirs: With reference to the roots projected for the cable between Brest and America I have recommended it for the following. to lead to the common good, and rarely succeed in bringing about an agreement in what that common good consists. Just and equitable ideas, resolute and honorable acts of these reconcile parties and bring nations to gether. (Cheers.) The policy of Austria no longer presses itself into the affairs of Germany, and no aspirations after vengeance fill the pub-lic mind in this empire (loud cheers); but no treaty prevents Austria from acquiring esteem, confidence, and regard by what her people or her Government produce and create. The free development of all moral and material re-sources, which neither the depreciating disfavor of our enemies, nor the anxious timorousness of our triends can now withdraw from the light of day, is not diplomatic action that can be stigmatized as intrigue, but the labor of the honest man who gains for himself esteem in pursuing Let us not be disturbed in this task, and may it be rendered easier to us by frank and honest sympathy—such sympathy as the comrades who have come from far and near to participate in these festivities have given us in so surprising and agreeable a manner and for which we cannot thank them sufficiently. Germany will not have to repent it. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, allow me to conclude by adding a word to you not only as a German, but more particularly as an Austrian. Austrians' feeling for Germany is what certainly no party in Germany rejects, and I may boldly add no nationality in the entire Austrian monarchy. But if it is desired to make the German element the pillar of this idea, then, gentlemen, it must not be separated from the other races who belong to the empire with equal right and fidelity, equally tried valor and devotion. (Cheers.) The union, the concord of all the nations living under the sceptre of our illustrious Emperor, can slone guarantee the fulfilment of that historically civilizing mission of Austria which is alike an interest of Austria and Germany. Therefore, gentlemen, I drink to peace and to reconciliation as the bearers of regular progress, the keepers of healthy freedom, as the sustaining

pillars of secure and permanent order. The German Polar Expedition.

Fuller news has unexpectedly been received from the captain of this expedition. He writes: "From Bergen to near the island of Jan Meyen we had a good and quick journey. In not quite six days we had made the whole distance, as we had calculated. We had thus accomplished within that period, in a straight line, 11 degrees, or 660 nautical miles, and in very changeable weather too. From a complete calm it changed to perfect storms and winds in manifold directions. Near Jan Meyen we had on the morning of the 30th of May a complete hurricage from the east; the sea began to surge very considerably, the air was thick with rain, so that one could hardly see a league in advance; the temperature fell from six degrees to one degree R., the rain soon was transformed into icy needles, and sails, ropes, and all were covered with a frozen crust. But our brave little vessel did not take any notice of it. She flew over the sea like a bird. In order to dry our riggings we kept on as long as possible at full sail, making more than ten knots an hour, which meant something with our little craft, which behaved beautifully all the time. From Jan Meyen we generally held to the NNW, towards East Greenland for two days, making a distance of about 200 leagues through a thick fog, which showed the vicinity of ice; but not before the 5th of June, in 74 deg. 50 min. north lat., 10 deg. 38 min, west long., at a distance of only a skylva control of the c tance of only sixty-seven nautical miles from the coast of Greenland, did we see the icc first. We instantly went at it and succeeded in penetrating it, after three days' hard work, as far as 75 degrees 19 minutes north latitude, 12 degrees 48 minutes west longitude. On the 8th of June, however, another severe hurricane from the east tried our little Germania to the utmost, but she held firm and tight, and suffered no damage. The stormy weather kept on. We had to he by in the ice, and to drift on with It to the south wards, until wind and ice should become more favorable. Meanwhile several scientific observations were taken, and the time was further beguiled by the killing of six ice-ocars. On the 16th of June we had arrived at 73 degrees 47 minutes north latitude, and 15 degrees 40 minutes west longitude, or 102 miles to the south, and from here the whole coast from Hudson's Holdwith-Hope to Sabine Island, the latter sixty-eight miles distant-was seen distinctly in the clear weather. But there was no chance of reaching it then, since the storms of the previous week had driven the ice towards the coast, where it lay towering up to prodigious heights. Sticking fast in the ice, our vessel drifted on until the 20th of June, thirty miles further to the south, west long. On the same day there came a boat from the English vessel Diana, from Hull, which lay only four miles from us seaward in the open water, and which has taken our news. The prospect had meantime brightened up. wind had changed to the northwest. The weather was very beatiful; there was no cloud in the sky, and the ice commenced to give way.'
Petermann, to whom the letter is addressed,

adds to it:- "It shows great boldness and energy that the little Germania has at once gone into the heavy ice and penetrated so far west. That she has been kept there by the prevalent eastern winds and storms is but natural. A change of wind and weather would at once procure her liberation.

A CURIOUS SUIT.

How \$300,000 Worth of Bonds were Lost.

The Missouri Republican of Saturday last says: Papers have been filed in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Solomon G. Kitchen against Henry H. Bedford, Randolph Webber, and Daniel B. Miller, of Missouri. The plaintiff resides at Batesville, Arkansas, and states that, on the 1st of December, 1836, he had in possession bonds and interest warrants of the Cairo and Futton Battroad Company, of the value of \$302,260. He lost these bonds and warrants some time afterwards, and they came into the possession of the detendants. The deendants, he alleges, knew that they were the property of the complainant, but refused to them up, and disposed of them to their own use. The complainant states that he has sustained damage to the amount of the figures given, and asks for a verdiet. A bill which was filed at the same time by

Mr. Kitchen against other parties gives as more information about the bonus. The de'enjants in this case are W. C. Rayburn, Jane Rayburn, his wife, Matthew and Mrs. J. Timberman. Barney Rayburn, Moore Rayburn, Panoia M. Rayburn, and Josephine Rayburn, all of the county of Dunklin, Missouri. The plaintiff states that on or about the 16th of March, 1866 he deposited with the defendant, W. C. Rayburn, 119 bonds of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, for sa'e keeping. The other allegations are that Rayburn kept the bonds in his possesion until about the 20th of December, 1866, when in violation of his trust and with intent to deraud the complainant, he disposed of the bonds to Messrs, Bedjord, Webber & Miller, He received as he was informed, from these persons, \$10 000. On or about the 11th of May, 1867, W. C. Hay-burn purchased from John Timberman, some real estate for a consideration of \$6000. He states that the money paid for this property was most of the identical money received by burn from Bedford and others for the bonds. He aileges that at the time of the sale of the bonds Kayburn was insolvent.

W. C. Rayburn, it is stated, conveyed this real estate to J. V. Rayburn, his son, who has since died, and the property went into the

He acks that a decree may be granted, ordering the conveying of this property to himself, and for the payment of all profits derived from it to him. The cases promise to be very inter-

## SECOND EDITION THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Celestials in Boston-Encounters with the Indians on the Plains-The Collyer-Edwards Fight.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Sto., Sto., Etc.

FROM BOSTON.

The Celestials in the East-Minister Bur-lingame at His Old Home. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, August 24 .- Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy are being generously welcomed to-day in the neighboring city of Cambridge, the old home of the distinguished Minister. The public and many private buildings in the city are profusely decorated with Chinese and American banners. Business is generally sus, pended, and the escort of the visitors consists of a grand military pageant. Mayor Sanders welcomed Minister Burlingame and his associstes to the hospitalities of the city, and Mr. Burlingame made a fitting response. Subsequently the guests visited various points of interest in the city, including Harvard University and Mount Auburn.

Upon their return a beautiful collation in the City Hall awaited them, and when this was disposed of the visitors returned to the hotel in Boston. The embassy spent the Sabbath very quietly, their only public appearance being at a big organ concert in Music Hall in the evening. Mr. Burlingame, who was also present, attracted much attention. After the programme the Tajens and the students present, together with the Municipal Committee, made a close and personal inspection of the huge organ of which Boston boasts so largely.

The instrument's powers highly delighted the Taiens, but they expressed a preference for its softer rather than its louder tones. Among other interesting features of the Sabbath was a visit of several of the embassy to the home of Mr. Isaac Livermore, the father of Mr. Burlingame's wife, in Cambridge, the visit being made in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Bur-

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Collyer-Edwards Prize Fight-A Murder in the Country-Political. Special Despotch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24 .- The steamer Metamora, with Collyer and Edwards, and their seconds, trainers, and some three hundred others, left here at midnight last night, for the prize fight. It was an awful crowd, but there were no absolute disturbances before starting. It is said another fight will take place immediately after the first, between Abe Hincken and Charles Collins, known as the "cast iron man."

The grand procession of the various German Societies attending the Scheutzen festival, is now progressing, with banners, music, and other paraphernalia. It is very large and imposing.

A murder occurred near Towsontown, Baltimore county, on Saturday. One Irishman shot another dead, but the names are not remembered. They quarrelled about a pig and a woman. The murdered man had one arm, and I think is named Boyle.

The delegates elected in the Second Congressional District, indicate the nomination of Mr. Archer, the present member.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Terrible Gas Explosion in Globe Village, Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., August 24 .- The gas reservoir connected with the Hamilton Woollen Corporation, Globe Village, exploded last Saturday evening, killing one man instantly, and injuring six others, two of whom died during the night. The Associated Press account, stating that seven were killed, is a mistake. The reservoir is used only in the winter, and it was being cleaned, when the Superintendent lowered a lantern into it, thinking that the old gas was all out. It exploded, blowing the building and the great iron tauk over fifty feet in the air. All the persons in the building were injured. Great gloom rests upon the town.

FROM THE PLAINS.

More Outrages and Murders by the Sioux

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph SOUTH PASS CITY, Aug. 24 .- David Hays and Benjamin Hurst were attacked by Sioux on the overland road, eighty miles east of here, on the 11th. Hays was killed, but Hurst escaped. The Indians captured two wagon loads of goods. Major Baldwin with five men, en route for Benton City was attacked by twenty Indians, sixty-five miles east of here on the 20th. The party killed three Indians and drove the balance off. Two of the whites were severely wounded. Last evening William Rose, Michael Welsh, and William Tweed, were attacked by thirty Indians our miles east of where Major Baldwin fought. Welsh escaped and has arrived here. He re ports that Tweed and Rose were surrounded, and believes that they were killed.

FROM OMAHA.

Movements of Generals Sherman and

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. OMAHA, Aug. 24 -General Harney, who arrived vesterday, remains here a few days, and then goes to the Upper Missouri forts to settle the

Indians on their reservations. General Sherman has gone West, and is expected to remain a week or ten days. His family accompany him. The weather for the past few days has been clear and pleasant.

From California.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—The California steam plough was tried yesterday, and pronounced a success. The plough moved at about the usual speed of a horse, cutting the earth six inches deep, casting weeds on the side, and leaving the ground as if dug with a spade. There was a large attendance of farmers and others to witpess the trial,

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cubic.
London, August 24—A.M.—Consols for money, 931, and for account, 931a04. American securities armer; 5-20s, 714; Eric. 324; Atlando and Great Western, 38; Hilbois Central, 92.

FRANKFORT, August 24—A. M.—United States 5-20s 75[a75].
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—A. M.—Cotton steady, The sales will reach 12,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

London, Aug. 24—A. M.—Petroleum duil; refined declined to 1s. 5id. Linseed oil advanced to £31 5s. Linseed cakes declining. This Afternoom's Quotations,

London, August 24—P. M.—Consols, 94 for money and account. Erie, 32; Atlantic and Great Western, 374; Illinois Central, 914; Five-

LIVERPOOL, August 24—P. M.—Cotton steeady. Brendstuffs quiet. Pork sidvanced to 80s. Bacon advanced to 56s. Fine Rosin advanced London, August 24-P. M .- Calcutta Clover-

seed is scarce. Ship News. LIVERPOOL, August 24-P. M .- The weather is very stormy around the coast and many wrecks are reported. The ship Java, from Liverpool for Quebec, was lost in the Mersey, and her cap, tain only was saved. The Queen of Beauty, for

California, has put back dismantied. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Monday, August 24, 1868. ]
There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans rule at 4a6 per cent. First-class mercantile paper is scarce and ranges from 6a8 per cent, per annum. The stock market opened very duil this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 1684 was bid for 10 40s; 1134 for 6s of 1881; 1134 for 1862 5-20s; 1084 for 1864 5 20s; 1114 for 1865 5 20s; 1074 for July 1865 5-20's; and 1074 for

1867 5-20s.
Raiiroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania sold at 53,no change; Lehigh Valley at 54\$, no change; Catawissa preterred at 331, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 1294, no change, 45 1-16 was bid for Reading, 444 for Little Schuylkill, 554 for Minebill, 33 for North Penusylvania, 30 for Elmira common, 40 for Elmira preferred. 8 for Catawissa common, and 254 for Philadel-

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 14 was bid for Thyreenth and Fifteenth, 23 for Spruce and Pine, and 31 for

Green and Coates, Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 314 for Mechanics'; 59 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 314 for Manufacturers'; 90 for Tradesmen's; 73 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 62 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lebigh Navigation

sold at 21, a slight advance; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19 for preferred do.; 30 for Morris Canal; and 70 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

119'40; September, 1865, 1184@1184; October, 1865, 118@1184. Gold, 145@1454. 1865, 118@118\$. Gold, 145@145\$.
—Messrs. De Haven & Brocher, No. 40 South
Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113\$;
@113\$; do. 1862, 113\$; @113\$; do. 1864, 108\$@
109; do., 1865, 111@111\$; do. 1865, new. 107\$;
@107\$; do., 1867, new, 107\$;@107\$; do., 1868, 107\$;
@107\$; do., 5s, 10.40s, 108\$; 2108\$; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119\$; do., September,
1865, 118\$; do. October, 1865, 118.] Gold, 144\$;
@145\$. Silver, 136@137\$.

@1454. Silver, 136@1374. New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street;—N. Y. Cent. R. 1239
N. Y. Cant. R. 1239
N. Y. and Erie K. 49%
Ph. and Rea. R. 90%
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 82%
Cle. and Pitt. R. 85%
Cle. and Pitt. R. 85%
Chi. & N.W.R. com. 80%
Chi. & N.W.R. com. 80%
Chi. & N.W.R. prf. 80%
Chi. & N.W.R. prf. 80%
Chi. and R. I. R. 98%
Toledo & Wabash, 52 Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, Aug. 25—There is a fine feeling in the Flour market, especially for good extra family brands, of which the supply is light. About 600 bbls were taken at \$7.50@8 25 for superfine, \$8.50@9 for extras, \$10 50@11 25 for Northwestern extra family, \$11.50@11 75 for Minnesota do do., \$11@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$9.50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Meal.

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme quietude. Sales of new red at \$2.30@2.40 for good and prime, and 300 white at \$2.55. Rye may be quoted at \$1.65@1.70 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is without improvement. Sales of yellow at \$1.24@1.25, and Western mixed at \$1.22@1.24. Oats are without change. Sales of new Onio and Pennsylvania at 65@71 cents, and 1400 bushels choice Western sold at 80 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark has again declined. Sales of 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at \$55 per ton.

Whisky is selling at 70c. per gallon in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Aug. 24.-Beef Cattle were dull this week, but prices remain about the same as last week, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. 2200 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 9@9½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 7@8½c. for fair to good do, and 5@6½c. per pound gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales: ticulars of the sales:-

ticulars of the sales:—

Head

105, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7@9, gross.
64, Dengler & McClees, Chester co, 6\()4\(\partial \)8, gross.
73, P. McFillen, Western, 8\(\partial \)9, gross.
89, P. Hathaway, Western, 8\(\partial \)9, gross.
100, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8\(\partial \)9, gross.
81, B. McFillen, Chester county, 8\(\partial \)9 gross.
90, Jas. McFillen, Western, 6\(\partial \)9, gross.
129, Uliman & Bachman, Western, 8\(\partial \)9, gross.
129, Uliman & Bachman, Western, 7\(\partial \)9, gross.
149, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7\(\partial \)9, gross.
149, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7\(\partial \)9, gross.
149, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7\(\partial \)9, gross.
140, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Western, 7\(\partial \)9, gross.
101, John Smith & Bro., Western, 8\(\partial \)9, gross.
110, John Smith & Bro., Western, 8\(\partial \)9, gross.
110, John Smith & Bro., Western, 8\(\partial \)9, gross.
120, Hope & Co., Western, 6\(\partial \)8, gross.
120, Hope & Co., Western, 6\(\partial \)8, gross.
121, Hope & Co., Virginia, 7\(\partial \)8, gross.
122, J. Clemson, Western, 6\(\partial \)7, gross.
123, J. Clemson, Western, 6\(\partial \)7, gross.
124, A. Kimble, Chester County, 6\(\partial \)4, gross.
125, L. House, Delaware, 5\(\partial \)8, gross.
126, L. House, Delaware, 5\(\partial \)8, gross.
127, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7\(\partial \)9 gross.
128, Jesse Miller, Chester county, 6\(\partial \)9, gross.
129, John McArdle, Western, 6\(\partial \)9, gross.
130, John McArdle, Western, 6\(\partial \)9, gross.
140, Wilkes Virginia, 6\(\partial \)7, gross.
141, Ketler, Western Penna, 7\(\partial \)8, gross.
142, L. House, Virginia, 6\(\partial \)7, gross.
143, Seldonridge, Virginia, 6\(\partial \)7, gross.
144, C. Wilkes Virginia, 6\(\partial \)7, gross.
145, L. House, Virginia, 6\(\partial \)7, gross.
146, C. Wilkes Virginia, 6\(\partial \)7, gross.
147, Seldonridge, Virginia, 6\(\partial \)7, gross.
148, H. Ketler, Western Penna, 7\(\partial \)8, gross.
149, McRiddel A, gross, Hogs were in fair 105, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7@9, gross, 64, Dengler & McClees Chester, 7@9,